

It was rushed right down the nest hole, over amazons, slaves and sexed ants. One arrival was a fly; another a round, green bug about three eighths of an inch long, being convoyed by four slaves; and another a worm an inch and a half long under control of three others. Of the latter three, each seemed to be desirous to bring it in alone as her particular booty. At one moment, one slave suddenly and swiftly backed up a grass stem with the worm dangling in mid-air with her chief competitor dangling from the worm, while the third ant was left on the ground till the others came down again. But the second had not been gotten rid of so easily by this act, for she continued to hold on desperately.

August 11. Up to this date, when camp was broken, the ants did not go out on another slave raid so far as I could discover, although I kept daily watch on them except in stormy weather. However, a few amazons were seen outside of the nest on a few occasions. A few more fitful indications of swarming took place, two or more winged ants being out this day, but none were seen to fly away. The swarming above noticed (July 22) followed so soon on the heels of the slave raid (July 21) that I am inclined to ask if the time of swarming can be conditioned by a slave raid, or attendant to it? Further, what has the sudden foray to do with the swarming instinct? One thing seemed to me fairly clear — that after as successful an expedition as the one here described this species of ants does not foray as frequently as the *sanguineas*, which would seem to indicate a quicker satisfying of this interesting instinct.

NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF CRASSISETA V. ROS.

BY C. F. ADAMS,

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

At various times the species of this genus have been catalogued and listed under either *Crassiseta* or *Elachiptera*, and of late American students have considered these two generic terms synonymous, giving the latter priority. Bezzi (*Contribuzione alla Fauna Ditterologica Italiana*, I, pp. 33-34, 1895) reserves the name *Elachiptera* for *brevipennis* Mg., and *Crassiseta* for the remaining species. The Ital-

ian species of the latter genus he groups in two subgenera, based largely on the structure of the scutellum and the arista, and on color. On examining European specimens of Meigen's *brevipennis* I think it deserves generic separation from the other species, and that Bezzi is correct in placing it under *Elachiptera* Macq.

The following table contains the known North American species, together with two which are considered new.

1. General color yellow or reddish yellow.....	2
General color black.....	3
2. Mesonotum with three longitudinal black lines.....	<i>eunota</i> Lw.
Mesonotum with two lines.....	<i>attenuata</i> , new species.
Mesonotum without longitudinal lines.....	<i>flavida</i> Will.
3. Head, except sometimes the antennæ, wholly black.....	4
Head more or less marked with yellow.....	5
4. Scutellum without small tubercles.....	<i>nigricornis</i> Lw.
Scutellum with small tubercles.....	<i>nigriceps</i> Lw.
5. Dorsum of abdomen red, with brown margins.....	<i>formosa</i> Lw.
Dorsum of abdomen black.....	6
6. Mesonotum with two longitudinal lines composed of grayish yellow, microscopic hairs.....	<i>bilineata</i> Adams.
Mesonotum without such lines.....	7
7. Shining, second costal segment incrassate.....	8
Subshining, second costal segment at most but little thickened.....	<i>langula</i> Lw.
8. Scutellum with tubercles.....	<i>costata</i> Lw.
Scutellum without tubercles.....	<i>penita</i> , new species.

***Crassiseta attenuata*, new species.**

Head yellow, frontal triangle shining, nearly reaching antennæ, ocellar dot black; sides of front and face with faint tinge of silver; upper margin of antennæ and arista black; latter broad but rapidly attenuated on outer third. Thorax yellow; mesonotum with two sublateral, black lines; scutellum without tubercles. Halteres yellow. Abdomen shining black. Legs yellow, infuscated on tip of tarsi; the right hind tibia is swollen and black, but this is probably pathological, or in some other way abnormal. Wing with a tinge of brown. Length 3 mm.

One specimen from San José de Costa Rica, collected by Prof. P. Biolley.

***Crassiseta penita*, new species.**

Head black; front yellowish anteriorly, frontal triangle large, shining; occiput slightly grayish pruinose, triangle projecting downward from vertex, shining; antennæ reddish yellow, arista black; mouth parts tinged with yellow. Thorax shining black; mesonotum scrobiculate, except laterally and on two subdorsal ridges anteriorly; scutellum scrobiculate, without tubercles; halteres yellow. Abdomen shining brownish black, anteriorly tinged with yellow. Legs reddish yellow; tibiæ and tarsi fuscous, the anterior tarsi being dark brown. Second costal segment of wing only slightly incrassate. Length 3 mm.

Two specimens from Wisconsin.